DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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MONDAY, - - - - - NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A.,
Richmond, Nov. 7, 1864.

HON. THOS. S. BOCOCK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of this Department on the 1st Oct. 1864. The last statements submitted to Congress were up to the 1st of April, 1864. The receipts into the Treasury, for the two quarters ending on the 1st of October, are as follows:

Four per cent. registered bonds, Act 17th of February, 1864,	$13,353,500 00
Six per cent. bonds and stock Act 23d March, 1863,	280,200 00
Four per cent bonds and stock, Act 23d March, 1863,	3,500,000 00
Eight per cent. bonds and stock, Act 28th Feb. 1861,	7,600 00
Six per cent. bonds and stock, 12th section Act 17th Feb. 1864.	388,000 00
Six per cent. bonds five hundred million loan, Act 17th February, 1864,	14,481,650 00
Six per cent. bonds, 18th section Act 17th Feb. 1864,	495,200 00
Four per cent call certificates, 7th section Act 17th February '64,	20,973,160 00
Seven per cent. bonds, Act 20th Feb., '63,	2,700 00
Six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, Act 17th February 1864,	1,789,100 00
Tax on old issues redeemed,	14 440,566 85
Repayments by disbursing officers,	20,115,840 51
Treasury notes, under Act 17th Feb., 1864,	277,576,950 50
War Tax	42,294,314 46
Sequestration,	1,238.732 75
Customs	59,004 33
Export duty,	4,820 12
Overseers' exemption and tax on non-combatants,	20,500 00
Miscellaneous receipts,	821,763 13
Coin seized by authority of the Secretary of War,	1,653,200 00
Premium on loans,	4,822,219 36
Soldiers' tax,	908,622 22
Patent fund,	866 17
	$415,191,550 39

The expenditures during the same period are as follows:

War Department,	246,367,442 94
Navy Department,	15,554,802 28
Customs	28,585 43
Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse,	10,427,674 94
	$272,378,505 50
Public debt—for payment of interest,	10,772,883 11
Public debt—for payment of principal,	331,787,443 00
	$614,938,882 70

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st April, 1864, was,	$308,282,722 19
The amount received since is,	415,191,550 39
	$723,474,272 58
Deduct amount of expenditure,	614,938,832 70
The balance in the Treasury is,	$108,435,439 88

This balance is made up as follows:

Treasury notes (new issue) and specie,	$22,053,200 81
Treasury notes (old issue) to be cancelled,	86,382,239 07
	$108,435,439 88

The public debt on the 1st of October, 1864, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

Total issue of bonds and stocks,	$368,416,150 00
Total issue of call certificates,	197,578,370 00
Total issue of certificates of indebtedness,	19,010,000 00
Total issue of produce certificates, Act April 21, 1862,	8,500,000 00
Amount of 7.80 interest notes, which have assumed the character of permanent bonds,	69,954,900 00
	$688,439,420 00
Reduced by the amount redeemed, to-wit:	
Act May 16, 1861, principal,	$297,600 00
Act August 19, 1861, principal,	1,267,700 00
Call certificates, Act December 24, 1861, six per cent.,	70,729,080 00
Call certificates, Act March 23, 1863, five per cent.,	70,000,000 00
Call certificates, Act March 23, 1863, four per cent.,	1,825,000 00
	144,119,839 00
	$539,340,090 00

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Amount of 3.65 interest notes outstanding,	516,050 00
Total issue Treasury notes—old issue,	$963,281,863 00
Reduced by amount called in for cancellation,	640,047,945 50
	$324,233,918 00
Total issue Treasury notes—new issue,	283,880,150 00
	$1,147,970,208 00

The estimates submitted by the various departments for the support of the Government for the six months from 1st January to 1st July, 1865, are as follows:

Legislative,	$375,000 00
Executive office,	47,845 46
Treasury Department,	4,626,850 00
War Department,	402,912,206 38
Navy Department,	14,605,134 75
Post office Department,	204,349 93
State Department,	63,355 00
Department of Justice,	715,074 26
Miscellaneous,	15,000,000 00
Aggregate,	$438,039,315 73

The balances of appropriations not drawn on the 1st of October, 1864, are as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous,	$97,871,764 13
War Department,	612,260,280 69
Customs,	247,309 83
Navy Department,	33,785,704 80
	$744,165,118 95

The expenditures were estimated by my predecessors for the three months from 1st April to 1st July at $162,000,000. At this rate the expenditures for the six months should have been $324,000,000 00

To this amount must be added the debts then stated to be in arrear, which do not appear to have been reduced, the actual expenditures being, $284,251,386 80, 75,000,000 00

$399,000,000 00

Deduct amount paid, 284,651,386 00

$114,748,614 00

Add the estimated expenditures from 1st October to 1st January, 1865, 162,000,000 00

This exhibits a total of $276,748,614 00 yet to be charged against existing appropriations.

This amount deducted from the balance of appropriations undrawn, viz: $744,165,118.95, leaves the following amount from past appropriations applicable to the expenditures of the six months from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1865, $467,416,504

The preceding tables of the public debt, derived from the books of the Register, present an aggregate of $1,147,970,208. The following summary includes the results of the taxation and funding of the issues, which do not yet appear on the books of the Register, and exhibits the state of the debt with more precision.

Funded debt Oct. 1st,		$589,340,090
Bonds, 4 per cent, to be issued for the old currency, funded, viz:		
East of the Mississippi,	$250,000,000	
West of do.,	30,000,000	
		280,000,000
		$819,340,090
Deduct amount of 4 per ct. bonds receivable in payment of tax,		81,000,000
Total funded debt		$788,340,090
Unfunded debt:		
Treas notes outstanding,	$324,283,918	
Deduct am't funded in trans-Miss. Dept.,	30,000,000	
	$294,283,918	
Deduct tax, 33⅓ per cent.,	98,077,978	
		196,155,945
Treas. notes under act 17th Feb., 1864,		283,880,150
		$1,218,876,185
This sum is liable to a further reduction for the following items of debt included in the Register's accounts, but still in the Treasury, viz: Treasury notes new issue,		$22,058,200
Bonds, 6 per cent, 500 million loan,		27,564,150
Bonds, 3 per cent. 100 million loan,		8,066,000
Certificates of indebtedness,		17,270,900
Call certificates, 4 per cent.,		22,106,840
		91,995,090
Total debt Oct. 1st, 1864,		$1,126,881,095

A table of the public debt on the 1st of April, 1864, prepared on the same principle, shows it to have been as follows:

Funded debt,	$528,580,670
Bonds, 4 pr ct., for currency funded,	280,000,000
Total funded debt, April 1st,	$803,580,670
Unfunded debt—Treasury notes amount outstanding by the Register's accounts,	$505,792,108
Deduct amount funded in Trans-Mississippi Department,	30,000,000
	475,792,108
Deduct tax of 33 1-3 pr ct.,	158,597,368
	317,194,785
Total debt, April 1st, 1864,	$1,120,725,405

Which compared with the sum of debt similarly ascertained on the 1st Oct., $1,228,376,185, shows an augmentation of $97,650,780 in the six months from 1st April to 1st Oct., 1864.

This addition to our indebtedness is smaller than might have been apprehended, yet it is greater than if the currency had risen in value and thereby the expenditures had been reduced; and the large amount of taxes paid had contributed exclusively to the relief of the Treasury.

The foreign debt, consisting of a single item, is omitted; the whole amount under £2 200,000 is adequately provided for by the cotton owned by the Government, even at six pence per pound, the quantity being about 250,000 bales.

The expenditures of the current quarter, it is assumed, will be met from the following resources, viz:

Treasury notes: amount unexpended of the proportion applicable to the payment of expenditures,	$80,000,000 00
Taxes: amount to be received for the last quarter of 1864, estimated at	35,000,000 00
Bonds, certificates of indebtedness and loans on hypothecation of bonds,	47,000,000 00
	$162,000,000 00

The certificates of indebtedness provided by the act of February, 1864, did not prove as favorite an investment as was anticipated, and the amount of these securities, taken in payment by public creditors up to 1st October, is about $2,000,000 only.—From the sale of the bonds and loans on hypothecation of bonds, about $45,000,000 was raised, and from the new issue of Treasury notes $283,000,000.

The large and rapid issue of Treasury notes is the more to be regretted from the failure of the measures relied upon to sustain their value and reduce expenditures. The new notes are received by the public at the value scarcely any higher than the old, and as a consequence, the expenses have not declined.

The currency demands the immediate and the gravest consideration of Congress. Unless a uniform and stable value can be given to the treasury notes, the effort to carry on the war through their instrumentality must of necessity be abandoned.—Acquiescence in its deplorable depreciation is to court the ruin to which it leads One hundred and thirty-five dollars in currency, the price obtained for tone hundred dollars in six per cent. bonds, is equal to six dollars only in specie; and to sell the bonds at this rate is in reality to dispose of them at ninety-four per cent. discount; or, in other words, to give a bond for one hundred dollars in consideration of the loan of six dollars.

There is not a man of any property in the country who would not prefer any fair measure of taxation, rather than procure a temporary and treacherous prosperity by the sale of mortgages on his estate at this ruinous rate.

The depreciation of the currency, proceeding from redundancy, and the want of confidence in its ultimate rdemption, can only be corrected by measures that shall both deminish its volume and sustain the pubic confidence.

The measures adopted by Congress to reduce the currency, did not combine these essential elements of success Those who had taken the old notes, relying on the good faith of the Government, on finding them suddenly depaived of one third of their nominal value, became alarmed and received the new notes under strong apprehensions of a repetition of the measure. At the time, too, that the currency act provided for a circulation, exceeding four hundred millions of dollars it circumscribed and reduced the demand for the notes, by making the four per cent. bonds receivable in the payment of taxes. By the first day of August $170,000,000 of the new notes had already been issued, and less than $10,000,000 sufficed for the payment of taxes collected at that date. Depreciation commenced at once, and proceeded at so rapid a rate, that by the 1st day of October gold was selling at twenty-five dollars for one.

The necessity of providing a speedy and efficient remedy for this condition of things is obvious. The bonds have to be sold for this currency; the taxes must be collected in it, and hence all the means of the Government for the purchase of supplies will consist of this medium. Admitting that the amount which may be raised from these sources is nominally equal to the estimated expenditures, there is yet no security against such further decline in the value of the notes as will disappoint present calculations, and add enormously to the accumulation of the public debt. The time, therefore, seems to have arrived when Congress should take measures to restore and sustain the currency, or make provision for its honorable redemption, and resort to the use of specie and bank notes. The adoption of the last alternative, it is feared, would produce great embarrassment in the community, and the impossibility of obtaining an adequate supply of specie and bank notes for the wants of the Government would create the necessity for a system of universal impressments, followed by incalculable suffering and distress.

That the Government must be supplied with sufficient means to carry on the war all are agreed. Our enemy offers us no terms short of unconditional surrender of life, liberty and property, and no choice is left us even if we were disposed to hesitate, which we are not, but to continue the war. The adoption, therefore, of a permanent and efficient system of finance is indispensable to the full development and unconstrained use of our resources. The return to specie payments being for the present impracticable, the inquiry is, whether it is possible to restore and maintain the value of the Treasury notes as currency. The accomplishment of this end is of such vast importance that it is, of all others, that to which the resources of the country should be devoted and applied. Were it possible to anticipate the productions of future years of peace, and convert them into money for immediate use, the expediency of resorting to such a measure could not be doubted. May not a near approach to it be made by devoting a portion of those future productions to the purpose of imparting to the Treasury notes a high, a stable value? I submit that this may be done, and respectfully propose a plan for its accomplishment.

It is an act pledging the faith of the Government against the issue of Treasury notes beyond the amount authorized by the act of 17th February, 1864; exempting the notes from taxation; providing for the application of 20 per cent. of the taxes annually to the reduction of that amount until peace be declared or the outstanding sum be reduced to $150,000,000; continuing the tax in kind after the war, and appropriating an ascertained proportion thereof annually to the redemption or payment of the circulation, until the whole shall be retired.

I propose that the redemption shall be made from the tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at prices fixed by the act, annually; cotton at fifty cents per pound, wheat at four dollars per bushel and corn at two dollars per bushel; that the notes be received after the war, from all persons liible to the tax in kind, in commutation of their tithes; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue certificates in exchange for treasury notes, bearing six per cent. interest, secured and redeemable in the same manner and on the same terms as the notes themselves, free from taxation, and receivable after the war in payment of the tax in kind, and that all notes, received into the treasury for these certificates, be cancelled.

The effect of this measure would be that, at present prices, the entire population would be interested in exchanging their productions for treasury notes. They would constitute not only a safe currency but a profitable investment, for in the ratio of ten dollars for one, as compared with specie, the produce obtained in payment at the close of the war, would cost the following prices, viz: cotton five cents per pound, wheat forty cents per bushel, and corn twenty cents. These nominally low prices would not operate to the prejudice of the agriculturist, for his tax, being in kind, would neither increase nor diminish by the price. It is true he would have a collateral interest in common with tax payers generally, (for of course all interest will be taxed,) in the redemption of the notes at a moderate rate. In this respect his interest would be protected by the prices stipulated by the act, which are not too low for a time of peace. But if they were, a full compensation would accrue to the tax payer in the immediate enhancement of the notes and consequent reduction of expenses. And the producer would find a complete indemnity in the sale of a bushel of corn now at four dollars, and the appreciation of the money to the payment of a tax hereafter of two bushels.

In suggesting the three articles of cotton, wheat and corn, as a specific pledge for the redemption of the currency, no immunity from their full proportion of taxation is intended to be implied, in respect of other objects of the tax in kind, or any subjects of taxation whatsoever. These are only assigned to this particular office or function because of their adaption thereto.

The following is an estimate of the resources to be thus applied, viz: wheat, twenty five million bushels; Indian corn, two hundred million bushels, and cotton, two million bales. A tax of ten per cent. would yield as follows:

Wheat, two million five hundred thousand bushels, at four dollars,	$10 000,000
Indian corn, twenty million bushels, at two dollars,	40,000,000
Cotton, two hundred thousand bales, at $200 per bale,	40,000,000
	$90,000,000

[TO BE CONTINUED]

We regret to announce that a letter has been received by the wife of Capt. C. H. Sturdivant, Co. K, 43d N. C. T., from the Surgeon of the 53d N. C. T., in charge of our wounded at Winchester stating that Capt. S. died at that place on the 30th of September from a wound received in the battle of Winchester on the 19th of September.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Rd Wilde Walker	1870	J W C Watson	1870
Robt Jemison	1868	A G Brown	1866
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Ro W Johnson	1870	*L M Louis	1870
*Aug H Garland	1868	W P Johnson	1866
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
James M Baker	1870	Wm A Graham	1870
A E Maxwell	1866	Wm T Dortch	1866
GEORGIA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
H V Johnson	1870	Jas L Orr	1868
Benj H Hill	1868	Ro W Barnwell	1866
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Wm E Simms	1870	G A Henry	1870
H C Burnett	1868	L C Haynes	1866
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Edward Sparrow	1868	W S Oldham	1868
Thos J Semmes	1866	L T Wigfall	1866
		VIRGINIA.	
R M T Hunter	1866	A T Caperton	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.			
1 Thos J Foster		6 W P Chilton	
2 Wm R Smith		7 David Clopton	
3 W R W Cobb		8 Jas L Pugh	
4 M H Cruikshank		9 J S Dickinson	
5 Francis S Lyon			
ARKANSAS.			
1 Felix I Batson		3 Vacancy	
2 Rufus K Garland		4 Thos B Hanly	
FLORIDA.			
1 St George Rogers		2 R B Hilton	
GEORGIA.			
1 Julian Hartridge		6 J H Echols	
2 Wm E Smith		7 Jas M Smith	
3 Mark H Blandford		8 H P Bell	
4 Clifford Anderson		9 G N Lester	
5 J T Shewmake		10 Warren Aiken	
KENTUCKY.			
1 Willis B Machen		7 H W Bruce	
2 Geo W Triplett		8 Humphrey Marshall	
3 Henry E Read		9 Ely M Bruce	
4 Geo W Ewing		10 James W Moore	
5 Jas S Chrisman		11 Ben F Bradley	
6 Theo L Burnett		12 John M Elliott	
LOUISIANA.			
1 Chas J Villere		4 Lucius J Dupre	
2 Chas M Conrad		5 Vacancy	
3 Duncan F Kenner		6 Jno Perkins, jr	
MISSISSIPPI.			
1 John A Orr		5 Otho R Singleton	
2 W D Holder		6 Ethel Barksdale	
3 Israel Welsh		7 J T Lampkin	
4 Henry C Chambers			
MISSOURI.			
1 *Thos L Snead		6 Geo G Vest	
2 *N L Norton		6 *Peter S Wilkes	
3 John B Clark		7 Ro A Hather	
4 A H Conrow			
NORTH CAROLINA.			
1 W N H Smith		6 John A Gilmer	
2 Robt R Bridgers		7 James M Leach	
3 J T Leach		8 Jas G Ramsay	
4 Thos C Fuller		9 B Gaither	
5 Josiah Turner, jr		10 Geo W Logan	
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
1 J M Witherspoon		4 W D Simpson	
2 W Porcher Miles		5 James Farrow	
3 Lewis M Ayer		6 W W Boyce	
TENNESSEE.			
1 Joseph B Heiskell		7 James McClallum	
2 W G Swan		8 Thos Menees	
3 A S Colyar		9 J D C Atkins	
4 John P Murray		10 John V Wright	
5 Henry S Foote		11 *M W Cluskey	
6 E A Keeble			
TEXAS.			
1 *Stephen H Darden		4 Frank B Sexton	
2 Claiborne C Herbert		5 J R Baylor	
3 A M Branch		6 S H Morgan	
VIRGINIA.			
1 Robert L Montague		9 David Funsten	
2 Robert H Whitfield		10 F W M Holliday	
3 Wm C Wickham		11 John B Baldwin	
4 Thos S Gholson		12 Walter R Staples	
5 Thos S Bocock		13 Fayette McMullen	
6 John Goode, jr		14 Samuel Miller	
7 Wm C Rives		15 Robert Johnson	
8 D C De Jarnette		16 Chas W Russell	

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Arizona—M H Macwillie.
Cherokee Nation—E C Boudinot.
Choctaw Nation—R M Jones.
Creek and Seminole Nations—S B Callahan.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Hon R M T Hunter, President *pro tem.*, J H Nash, of S C., Secretary. E H Stevens, of S C. Secretary. C T Bruen, of Va., Journal Clerk. J W Anderson, Recording Clerk. Lafayette H Fitzhugh, of Ky, Sergeant at Arms. James Page, of N. C., Doorkeeper.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Hon Thomas S Bocock, of Va., Speaker; Albert R Lamar, of Ga., Clerk; James McDonald, De Louis Dalton, Henry C Loving, Assistant Clerk; R H Wynne, of Ala., Doorkeeper.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, Nov. 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the ground for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this City to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor Vance,

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

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CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES for the Districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek district, Monday, 18th December, 1864.
Panther Branch district, Tuesday, 19th Dec., 1864.
Barney Jones' district, Wednesday, 20th Dec., 1864.
Buckhorn and New Hill dis., Thursday, 21st Dec., 1864.
White Oak and Beaver Creek dis., Friday, 22d Dec., 1864.
Crabtree and Cary district, Saturday, 22d Dec, 1864.

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

Nov. 8, 1864. 30—w2t.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 8 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

THE FOLLOWING is as correct a list as we can obtain of the members of the General Assembly of this State, to assemble in this city on the 21st of the present month:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—Eli W Hall.
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Mecklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk
Ashe—Col F J McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond
Bladen—J W Ross
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—J M Gudger
Cabarrus—P B C Smith
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Outterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige,
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—Allen Jordan.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill, W J Rogers,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—P E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

A Great Labor Saving Machine, Suited to the Times.

HAVING SECURED, AS EXECUTRIX ON THE ESTATE of John Lewis, deceased, letters patent for improvements which he made to an old machine for ginning, carding and spinning cotton, by which two girls can do the work of twelve good hands, I am now prepared to sell patent rights for counties or States to any who may wish to make and put this machine in market. My agent, Dr. Robt W. Glenn, whose address is Greensboro', N. C., will be found there at times and is prepared to exhibit and explain the said machine.

ANNE LEWIS,
Executrix.
October 20, 1864. 28—w3w.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

MONDAY, - - - - - NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to our friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them for publication.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

THE DISCUSSION which the President's Message will greatly encourage, upon the subject of purchasing slaves by the Confederate government, for the purpose of the employing them in the army training them in the arts of war for active service as soldiers when needed, with the additional provision that they are to be freed to remain among us after the war is over, is in our judgment, much to be deprecated. The question was mooted a short time ago by the leading presses, which however, was met by such unequivocal marks of disapproval, that we hoped the country would be spared the risk of so delicate a discussion. But it must not be expected by the advocates of this scheme, that the delicacy of the subject will force those who view the scheme with abhorrence, to be silent. Questions of vast moment are intimately blended with this subject, which involve the utter subversion of the institution of slavery, if not the whole fabric of our State governments, and the consequent destruction of civil liberty itself.

Viewing the subject "in the light of policy and our social economy," President Davis dissents from those "who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers," but when presented to him as a *necessity*, as affording a faint hope of its being a barrier to subjugation, "there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision." And have we arrived at that point in governmental ethics, when the Chief Magistrate of a great people, who in other days and on another forum signalized himself as the champion of State Rights and a strict construction of the organic law, because of a change of position, with his eye and hand resting on the Confederate constitution, which he has sworn before High Heaven to support and maintain, can cast that instrument to the winds upon the plea of *necessity*? Verily, to that plea—more imaginary that real—does the South owe all its present ills.

This plea of necessity is an insidious foe to liberty. It strikes down all the bulwarks against oppression and licentiousness reared by the written and the common law, all constitutional impediments to the reign and riot of power, changing most rapidly the genius of our institutions and government. It was this plea that led to the violation of the constitution by the Northern States, forced by fanatical abolitionism—it was this plea which led South Carolina to secede, to ward off anticipated greater evils, which perhaps, never would have been realized, and this forced the dire necessity of the general secession, which culminated in the plea of necessity by Lincoln, to force upon us this desolating war. But, "necessity knows no law."

There is safety in the constitution and the laws, if we abide by them. Beyond these all is chaos and ruin. A strict regard to constitutional barriers would have saved us from the evils we suffer—to ignore them now will only plunge us into deeper calamity.

The *necessity* has not yet arrived, the President thinks, to force us to make soldiers of our slaves by general laws, and we believe it never will, if we adhere to the first principles of the government, in the prosecution of the war. A free people like these of the South, adhering to the principles of right and the great landmarks of civil liberty, can never be conquered. We have no fear of subjugation if we stand up firmly to these principles. But reduce us to the abject slavery of *necessity*, and we are already subjugated.

But the President proposes to purchase only 40,000 slaves for present purposes, who may be trained in the art of war, to be used when necessary, and should they do their duty and survive the ravages of war, then free them to remain among us.—If the President of the United States, while Mr. Davis was a member of the old Congress, had made such a proposition, what would have been his reply as a strict constructionist of the constitution?—Would he not have enquired for the authority of the Congress to purchase slaves and to manumit them? Mr. Davis admits that the social and political condition of slavery is a question resting solely with the States. Does not the question of the right of property in slaves rest with the States also? Is not the whole institution under the control of the States where it exists? The common government may tax them as property to sustain a war or to meet its necessities, may hire or impress them as property when required, but has it the right to remove them beyond the limits of the State without its consent? These are questions which must be settled definitely, we should think, before Congress proceeds to favor the President's proposition.

WE HAVE LOOKED WITH some interest for a full report of Seward's speech to which the telegraph alludes as having been delivered in Auburn, N. Y., but have not found it. The meagre report of it by telegraph fully confirms our repeated declarations recently made, that at no period of the war, much less at the present time, has the Lincoln party been disposed to settle the quarrel upon any other terms than unconditional submission. He is reported to have said, "The war must continue—we want no armistice—no cessation of hostilities—no negotiation with rebels in arms." This has been precisely the tenor both of the speeches and the action of all the leaders of the Lincoln party, from the beginning to the present time. Even before the war they advertised the South of the same purpose. It has been studiously observed throughout, and insultingly persisted in, in all the advances which Mr. Davis has made towards negotiation. And yet Southerners, high in office, and the masses of the so-called peace men continue to do Mr. Davis the injustice to intimate, nay openly affirm that he does not want peace—that he is not willing to negotiate—that he will not settle the quarrel, in the face of his repeated declarations and actions to the contrary.

J. R. REDMAN, of 6th N. C. Cavalry, and A. J. Jackson, of Kelly's S. C. Battery, were shot for desertion at Kinston on the 10th inst.

WE ARE HIGHLY GRATIFIED to be able to correct the statement recently made in the *Conservative*, in regard to the enormities of deserters committed in the county of Wilkes, alluded to in the following letter, and therefore cheerfully publish it. The statements which we published were based upon information received at the Executive office in this city, and of course were not intended to do injury to innocent persons, nor to the victims of the depredators, but relying upon their correctness we gave them to the public in order to show the necessity for the suppression of the enormities committed by the deserters. Those of our cotemporaries who published the article, are requested to make the correction:

WILKES COUNTY, N. C., Nov. 9, 1864.

Messrs. J. B. Neathery & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I notice in your daily issue of the 2d inst, speaking of "the outrages and enormities of the deserters," you state that "deserters" in the county of Wilkes committed rape upon two of the daughters of Mr. Michael Williams a short time since, under the most aggravating circumstances.

Now, gentlemen, there is not a shadow of foundation for this statement, and I am indignant to think that such a fabrication should have found its way to the public eye through the newspapers.

It is true that four or five deserters came to my house on the night of the 21st ult, demanding my guns and amunition, but finding the guns of poor quality they left them. I offered no resistance to the demand, feeling that an old man could not withstand such a number. This was 11 o'clock at night, we were all a bed, two of the deserters had gone to the fire place and struck a light, leaving two or three at the doors. When they satisfied themselves about the guns they left without offering any insult or violence. One of them returned to say to me that if I reported them they would burn me out Next morning my wife found they had entered her kitchen and taken the knives and forks and a crock of milk, which was all we missed.

Messrs. Editors, I write this not to vindicate the deserters, for they have behaved badly, but to wipe out the foul stain from my daughters' names, and hope you will publish the denial as widely as you published the slanders, and editors having copied the story will please give space to my denial.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS.

THE IMPORTANCE of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the intimate connection of the subject of finance with our success in the present struggle, make it necessary to spread this document before our readers, to the exclusion of other matter. We, therefore, begin its publication to-day, and commend it to the careful study of our readers.

With Mr. Trenholm we are strongly prepossessed. His antecedents in matters of finance, highly commend him to the confidence of the country, and his intelligence and practical business talents strongly sustain that confidence. Whether he will successfully grapple with the difficult task before him remains to be seen—a task rendered difficult not only by our isolated position, but vastly increased by the unfortunate legislation of Congress.

Our condition as we have heretofore remarked is an anomalous one. History affords no light from examples of a similar character to guide us, in our financial operations. The laws of trade and the hitherto settled principles of political economy, are rendered almost void, at least of little practical benefit, in providing for a condition like ours. Hence, some new policy must be struck out as nearly as possible adapted to our condition, in order to success. A mere glance at Mr. Trenholm's plan does not as we said a day or two ago, strike us as being the thing to fit the case. It seems to lack comprehensiveness, and looks with a single eye to the government alone and not to the wants, both of the government and the people. If the country can bear the severe test to which his plan will put it, and come out safely in the end it may do, but it will be a wonder, if between the upper and the nether mill-stone, the people are not ground to powder.

THE DAILY REGISTER, published in Danville, Va., by Abner Anderson, is on our table. We wish our cotemporary much success in his new enterprise.

W. H. Jones offers for sale $13,500 worth of North Carolina State Bonds—most of them authorized before the war.

Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants *advertise* some valuable additions to their sales for the 21st instant. See advertisements.

ESCAPE OF TEN REBEL PRISONERS FROM THE ELMIRA CAMP.—The Rochester *Express* says: Last Thursday night ten rebel prisoners escaped by burrowing under several of their own tents near the fence, and were about five weeks at the business. The earth was disposed of by carrying it in haversacks and throwing it into sinks. The affair was very ingeniously managed, and the runaways have not been recovered, being doubtless concealed in the vicinity by copperhead friends. Two rebel prisoners were released last week by taking the oath of allegiance as proscribed.

This brief, but beautiful, passage occurs in an article in Frazier's Magazine:

Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfulls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with bird's admired but not touched—with creeping ants and almost imperceptible eminets—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasure walks in shady lanes—and with thought directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to nature the acts of benevolence, deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good to God himself.

FEMALE CLERKS.—The Richmond correspondent of the *Chronicle & Sentinel* says, six lady clerks will shortly be appointed in the Exchange Bureau to open and examine letters sent there to be forwarded by flag of truce. The telegraph authorities will advertise shortly for a number of young ladies to learn the art of manipulating the Morse instrument. The type-setting of the *Punch* weekly, of Richmond is now done by ladies, and more apprentices of she same sort are advertised for.

The Empress Josephine was very fond of perfume, and, above all, of musk. Her dressing room was filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison has had the walls of that dressing room repeatedly washed and painted, but neither scrubbing, aquafortis or paint, has been able to remove the smell of the good Empress' musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

WAR NEWS.

In front of Richmond and Petersburg nothing of special interest seems to have occurred within the last few days. There has been some cannonading in front of Petersburg—cause not known.

Lincoln's election seems to be placed beyond a "reasonable doubt," as the lawyers would say, although New York and Pennsylvania are said to have gone for McClellan.

Sheridan is hovering close to Harper's Ferry.—Early's recent order in regard to stragglers is said to be producing a fine effect, and his army is represented as being in good condition.

The Yankee are said to be driven entirely out of Southwestern Virginia.

From the Richmond Dispatch of 11th.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Federals hold a small portion of Greenbrier county; mainly that portion which lies around the Great Falls of New river and the Blue Sulphur Springs. Big Sewell mountain is a retreat for them when pressed by our cavalry. The Confederate troops range through Boone and Raleigh counties. In the upper portion of Monroe county, bands of tory militia roam and deprecate and shoot our men wherever they find them. Our boys are in the habit of swinging them to the first tree which can be found after wretches are caught.

FROM MISSOURI.

Late advices from Price state that a strong Confederate force had attacked a Yankee detachment of troops at Mount Pleasant and captured some three hundred prisoners, with four pieces of artillery.—The enemy fled towards Springfield, but were cut off and compelled to turn the northward, towards Bolivar. They lost on the route nearly all their baggage and ammunition train, and left their dead and wounded strewn along the way. Our forces did not pursue farther than Bolivar, in Polk county. It is said that a large body of Federal cavalry and mounted infantry, under the immediate command of Gen. A. J. Smith, had left Steelville, on the Maramec river, in Crawford county, and were marching in the direction of Southwest Missouri.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

In Arkansas, the Confederate Government holds dominion over about thirteen counties. A considerable portion of the State is held by neither party, the enemy not being able to retain possession of but a small part permanently. The Legislature meets this fall with very nearly a full representation.

The spirit of our people is good and hopeful.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

In the House, on the 10th, Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, offered the following, which was read, and, on his motion, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"*A Bill to Extend the Assessment of Prices for the Army to all Citizens of the Confederate States.*

Whereas, the depreciation of our currency is, in a great me sure, produced by the extortion of those who sell the necessaries of life; and whereas, such depreciation is ruinous to our Confederacy and to the means of prosecuting the war; therefore

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, as a necessary war measure*, That the prices assessed for the army by the commissioners of assessment shall be the prices established for all citizens of the Confederate States; and that any person who shall charge any price beyond such assessment shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offence, and he subject to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and to imprisonment not exceeding one year."

In the Senate Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, introduced the following:

"*Resolved*, That while we should prosecute the present war with all energy and earnestness, reason's of policy, justice and humanity alike require that the President should be armed with adequate power to offer complete amnesty to all such of the citizens and residents of the Confederate States as heretofore, under delusion or otherwise, have been hostile to our cause, or who are willing to come forward and take upon themselves the obligation to support our Government as good and true citizens."

The Faculty of our University was composed, at the commencement at the war, of fourteen members, no one of whom was liable to conscription. Five of them, however, volunteered. Of these Capt. Geo. B. Johnson was taken prisoners at Hanover C. H., was retained a captive for a long time on Johnson's Island, and there, because of exposure and privation, contracted a disease from which he died. Lt. Royster was killed at Gettysburg. Capt. Geo. P. Bryan, while leading his company in a charge on the Charles City Road, on the 16th of August, received a mortal wound and perished. Col. J. W. Martin, was dangerously wounded at Bristow Station, returned to the service, and was again severely wounded on the 30th of September. Lt Fetter is still in the service, the only one of the five who has escaped unscathed.

The nine other gentlemen constituting the corps of instructors, are, with a single exception, clergymen or laymen beyond the age of conscription. No one of these has a son of the requisite age who has not entered the service as a volunteer. Five of them are still in the service, one was killed at South Mountain, and another at Gettysburg.

Of 430 students in 1860—81 graduated. To eight of these the first distinction was awarded. Of these, five are in the grave, and nineteen or one-fourth of the class are known to have fallen on various battle fields.

The Freshman class pressed into the service with such ardor, that but one of its members remained to graduate, and he had entered the service, was discharged and returned to complete his studies.

What has occurred in the college has been emulated in the village at Chapel Hill. The young men of the various occupations have handsomely responded to the call of the country. Nineteen of them—an unusual proportion of so small a community—have fallen in battle, and to use the expressive language of our informant, "the departed are more numerous than the survivors."—*Confederate.*

From the Wilmington Journal.

A CARD.

To the Voters of New Hanover county:

GENTLEMEN:—A painful disease of the throat, under which I am at present suffering, renders me, in my opinion, incapacited to discharge faithfully my duty as your representative in the next session of the Legislature.

I have therefore been compelled, reluctantly, to tender my resignation to the proper authority.

In severing my official connection with you, permit me, my fellow-citizens, to tender to you my profound acknowledgments for the confidence and esteem you have ever reposed in me.

Very respectfully,

ELI W. HALL.

Nov. 11, 1864.

TITHE OF 1863.—It is stated in Richmond that the value of the Tax in Kind of 1863, collected in the States east of the Mississippi, amounted to *two hundred and ten* millions of dollars.

The Richmond Glass Company, which has suspended work, for some months, for want of German clay to make retorts, is now full handed, and will soon be in operation.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.

All quiet along the lines. The enemy's pickets yesterday were unable to exchange papers, and said the papers of the 10th were taken from them by the officers after distributing them, and thought it a strange proceeding, but could not imagine the cause. Latest dates here embrace the 9th only.

Three of Hampton's scouts captured twenty-six Yankees two or three nights since near James river, and brought in twenty-three—three having escaped.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.

About two thousand of our prisoners was received last night and to-day; twelve hundred will come up to-morrow and next day. Our men are looking well for the most part and in the finest spirits.—Many of them are ready for the front without furloughs.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.

The New York and Baltimore papers of Wednesday have been received. The *Herald* editorially announces the re-election of Lincoln.

The Baltimore *American*, evening edition, contains the latest returns. A New York telegram says the *Tribune* claims for Lincoln all the New England States, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, making a total of one hundred and ninety electoral votes.

The New York Congressional delegation stands twenty-two Union and nine Democrat.

The *Herald* says Fernando Wood is defeated. Brook's majority one hundred and twenty-five.

The *World* concedes Lincoln's election, claiming, however, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Missouri for McClellan. The *Tribune* claims only 3,000 majority in New-York.

The Florida was captured by surprise, in the harbor of Bahia, early in the morning, when a number of her officers and crew were on shore. The demand for her surrender was immediately after acceded to, when a nawser was made fast to her, and she was turned out to sea.

The *Herald* says the capture of the Florida will doubtless be denounced as a violation of the right of asylum in a neutral port, and may become the subject of international discussion, but justifies the capture.

Gold in New York on the 9th was 257¾.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.

It was reported this morning, on good authority, that the authorities at Washington had issued an order prohibiting the communication of any intelligence with respect to the result of the late election, either by telegraph, railroad, stage coach or otherwise. This news is confirmed by a note from an officer at the lines below Richmond, who has heretofore made the exchange of newspapers for the press. He says upon going out for papers this morning he was informed by the Yankee officer that orders had been received forbidding the exchange. How long it would last he could not tell. He said further that the feeling is that Lincoln is elected, but returns are very unreliable.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.

The *Herald* of the 10th has been received. Lincoln certainly elected. The vote is close in New York and Pennsylvania. McClellan carried New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky.

Capt. Argo, from New Orleans, reports a naval engagement off the North Carolina coast on Tuesday between three Federal steamers and a rebel steamer believed to be the Tallahassee. The rebels had long range guns, and was apparently crippled when she left.

Reports from Sheridan's army say that Early is evidently preparing for another offensive movement at New Market.

Mosby still annoys the Federals between Winchester and Martinsburg. He had hung seven Federals in retaliation for a like number of Confederates executed by custom.

It is reported that Sherman had destroyed the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, had burnt the latter place, and at the head of four corps was marching on to Charleston. The report was not conceded in by the military circles at Washington. Nothing from Forrest.

The *Wachusett* was pursued out of port Bahia by two Brazilian war steamers, but could not overtake her.

Gold sold in New York on the 9th at 260, but closed at 257½.

All quiet around Petersburg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE!

$13.500 IN NORTH CAROLINA STATE Bonds. These bonds were issued for Western N. C., Wilmington, Charlotte & R., and Raleigh & G. R. R. Companies, and most of them authorized before the war.

W. H. JONES.

Nov. 14, 1864. 176—tf.

AUCTION SALES!

ON MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, THE 21st INST., at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to the 12 negroes, the following articles AT AUCTION:

1 solid silver Coffee Cup and Saucer.
2 silver plated Cake Baskets.
1 " " Tray.
1 " " Cordial Stand.
1 " " Castor.
1 " " Molasses Cup.
1 excellent Maynard's Rifle.

These articles are of the very best quality and elaborately finished.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Nov. 14, 1864. 176—3t.

WANTED,

$5,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS,
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills,
Also, Confederate Bonds, long and short dates.
Coupon of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO,
Auc. and Com. Merchants.

November 14, 1864. 176—d5t.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,

October 18, 1864. 153—tf.

Quartermaster's Department,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE A NUMBER OF GOOD NEGRO Carpenters from four to six months. Good wages given and comfortable shops to work in.

W. G. RAOUL,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

179—d6t.

RALEIGH MARKET,

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[NOVEMBER 14, 1864.]

Apples:				Leather:			
Green, pr bus	$		20	Sole, pr lb	18	to	20
Dried, "			25	Upper, "			25
Peaches, "				Lard, pr lb			6%
Bacon, pr lb			7	Liquors:			
Beef, (retail,) pr lb	2	to	2½	Apple brandy,			50
Butter, "			7½	Corn whiskey,	70	to	75
Beeswax, "			5	Rye whiskey,	90	to	100
Brandy:				Logwood:			
Old French, in bottles			50	Extract, pr lb	0	to	0
Beans, pr bus	25	to	30	Molasses, pr gal			
Brick, pr M			100	Country made,			15
Candles:				Meal, pr bush			25
Tallow, pr lb			8	Nails, pr lb			2½
Adamantine,				" (retail,)			3
Sperm,		none.		Oil:			
Wax, box,			8	Kerosine, pr gal			
Cotton, pr hund	190	to	200	Onions, pr bush			20
Cotton yarns,			42½	Oats, pr bus			10
Coffee, pr lb	12½	to	13	Paper:—wrap.			35
Copperas, pr lb			3½	Potatoes:			
Corn, pr bbl			100	Irish, pr bush			12
Calf Skins:				Sweet, "			10
English, each	140	to	150	Pork, pr lb	8	to	8½
French, "			175	Peas, pr bush			20
Chickens, "	3	to	5	Rice, pr bus	100	to	125
Cotton Cards:				Rye, pr bush			15
No. 10,				Rags, pr lb			25
Cards, Wool,		none.		Ride Powder, pr lb			20
Caps, pr 1000				Shot, pr lb			12
Cut Tacks, 8 to 10 oz., per lb.,				Saleretus,			10
Ducks,			8	Sugar:			
Eggs, pr doz			4	Crushed, pr lb	12½	to	15
Flour:				Brown, "	8	to	10
Family,			250	Soap:			
Flaxseed, pr bu			12	Co. made, pr lb	1½	to	2
Fodder, pr bus			8	Soda, pr lb			7½
Feathers, pr lb			8	Sheetings,			4
Geese, pr pair			10	Spirits Turp'tine,	0	to	0
Hay, "	4	to	6	Salt, Va., pr bush	40	to	45
Hides:				Wilmington,			40
Green, pr lb	1½	to	2	Tobacco, pr hun,	none, offering		
Dry, "	5	to	5½	Tallow, pr lb			5½
Iron, pr lb			2½	Wool, pr lb	10	to	12
" Sorghum,			3½	Wheat, pr bus			30

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G. MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announce himself a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper for the next Senate of North Carolina,—He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.

Oct. 27, 1864. 161—td.

To the Members of the House of Commons.

I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANdidate for Assistant Door-keeper of the House of Commons. I have been in the Army of the Confederate States since April, 1861. I am permanently disabled from field service by reason of wounds received in battle, having three fingers shot off and the fourth disabled on my right hand, and one finger on the left hand made entirely useless; and I have a family and four little children depending on my labor for support.

I have been acting for the last nine months, as Orderly in the office of Col. Mallett. I can give the highest recommendation concerning my standing and character as a soldier and gentleman, and if elected will pledge faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon me.

ZACHARIAH ROBERTS.

November 12, 1864. 174—tf.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address

GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!!

200 LBS. BLUE STONE, JUST RECEIVED ON consignment, and for sale by

CRECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers.

Nov. 11, 1864. 174—d4t.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., OCT. 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU,

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

149. FRANK I WILSON.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

140 R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.